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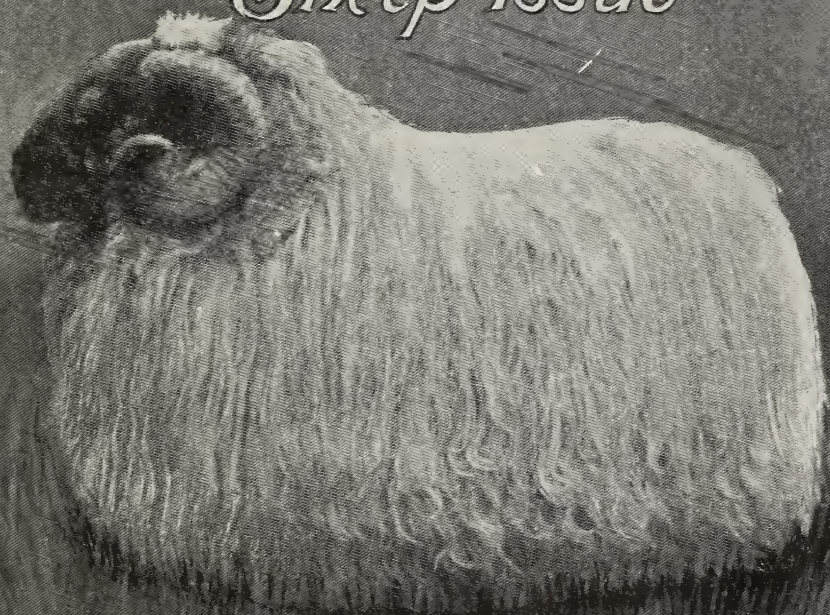
VOL. XVII

THE

№ 8

AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

Sheep Issue



April 1911.

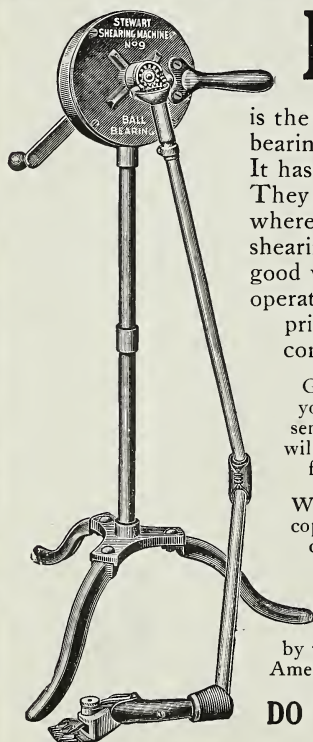
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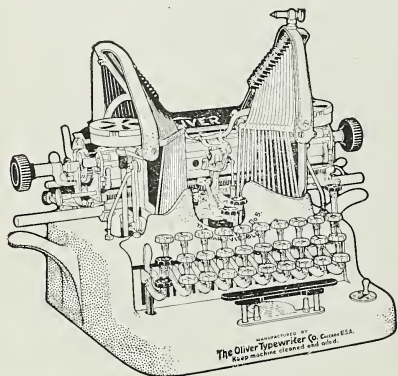
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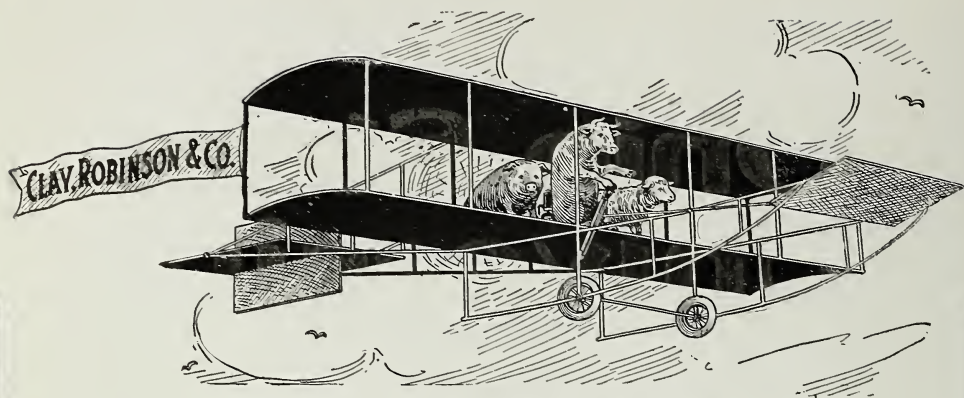
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“BUSY BROADBACKS.”

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

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“LOOK PLEASANT, PLEASE.”

Photo by Prof. Plumb.

THE AGRICULTURAL STUDENT

Vol. XVII.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, APRIL, 1911

Number 8

As It Looks to Me

By C. W. McFarland, Pres. Ohio State Board of Agriculture

The sheep industry has received two hard knocks, the slump in price of wool, and the downward trend in price of mutton. Just what has caused the slump in price of wool is hard to determine. Undoubtedly it was caused partly by the dullness in the woolen goods market and partly by the uncertainty of the action of congress.

Many persons believe that the demand for a reduction in cost of living has had its effect, but if you will stop one moment and consider that ten pounds of wool will make a \$30 or \$35 suit of clothes you will see that it makes little difference whether wool is 15c or 30c per pound. So far as cost of the suit is concerned, almost the whole thing is labor and profit and I do not think it is worth while to give this much thought. Many farmers have dispensed with Delaine rams and mated their ewes to mutton bred rams. Now the slump in the lamb market has been a second knock in the sheep business. Feeding lambs were in great demand last fall and as high as \$6.25 per one hundred pounds was paid in this part of Ohio.

I have been asked for my opinion by many sheep men. I do not know that my opinion is worth anything, but my advice would be, "keep a goin'." A bit of good advice is found in Riley's poem:

"If you strike a thorn or rose
Keep a goin',
If it rains or if it snows,
Keep a goin';
'Taint no use to sit and whine
When the fish ain't on your line,
Bait your hook and keep on tryin',
Keep a goin'."

Many choice treasures are found along the shore during low tide and, as the ebb tide of the sheep and wool industry has been on for several months, we hope the low tide has been reached, but just how long it will remain so cannot be predicted with any agree of accuracy. Apparently there is no indication at present that the wool market will make any change for the better during the coming season. But I do say and believe that there never was a better time for a young man to start a flock of sheep. He can go out and buy almost what he wants and at the very low price compared with prices a year or two ago. All branches of business have their tides the same as the sea; and the most profitable time to found or increase your flock is during low tide or in the early period of flood tide, which we hope and believe will not be far ahead. I recall an incident which took place in my immediate neighborhood some fifteen years ago. I stood by and saw fifty ewes, just ready to yearn, from one of

the best flocks of Merino sheep in that section, sell at public auction at almost a give-away price. In less than two years, those fifty ewes and their produce would have made a person a small fortune. The most successful men pay little or no attention to the ups and downs, but on the whole they strike a good average. In my opinion, no better way to keep your nose on the grindstone can be found than to make a practice of selling sheep, for instance, on a low market and stocking up with high-priced brood sows, and nine time out of ten get a load on when hog prices are at low tide and corn scarce, at least—so it seems. This will apply to any other kind of stock, also.

Almost all kinds of farm produce have been at flood tide for some time and it is just natural to try to believe that which we would like to see, will happen, viz: that farm produce will continue to soar up and up, and yet we know that it is contrary to past history or to reason. That farm products will

never reach as low a level as formerly is an undisputed fact, and yet to think that they will always be at flood tide is hardly reasonable. If you expect to figure your wool at a high price in the near future you will probably be disappointed. Many clips of 1909 wool were held over in my county, and sold in 1910 at 8c to 10c below 1909 prices, and if sold now would have to be sold at even a greater sacrifice. A few clips are still held. One year with another I believe that wool should be sold before July 1st. Many seventy-pound lambs were sold at weaning time at \$6.00 per one hundred pounds and even at \$5.00 per one hundred pounds, and eight pounds of wool at 20c, would make \$5.10 per ewe, which is not bad after all.

Keep a few sheep and keep good ones. Not necessarily fancy ones, but good hardy ones. Which kind? Just whichever you like best. In small flocks, probably the English breeds; in larger ones, probably the fine woolled ones would do best.



“THE TRAIL OF THE GOLDEN HOOF.”

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

Fitting Sheep for the Show

By Jas. H. Leet, Breeder and Importer

In this little article be it understood first of all, we are dealing with nothing but the mutton or English breeds of sheep and that the writer fully realizes that up to the present time the English nation has seemed to be able to deal with them far more successfully than we have. But I do not say better than we can ever hope to do, for I firmly believe that in time we shall not only be able to breed as good sheep, but I believe we shall in time breed them just as well and fit them better.

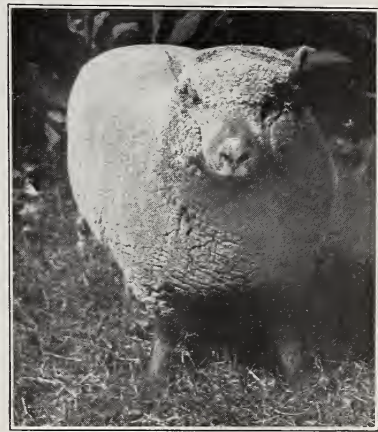
It often strikes me that we breeders here in America are starting at the wrong end to breed good sheep, for we are becoming better educated in the handling and fitting of show sheep than we are in the care and handling of breeding sheep—for the very reason that we purchase nearly all of England's fitted show sheep with nothing like the same proportion of field sheep. a deplorable condition, in a way. We often pay the English breeder enough for one fitted show sheep to have bought ten or a dozen of his best breeding sheep. The result is that the fitted sheep in many instances dies during the first show season or soon after, and very few of those that live ever make satisfactory breeders after having been so highly fitted.

Now, would it not seem a much wiser course to buy the English field sheep, such as the Englishman keeps to produce his show sheep from, breed our own show sheep, and not always be dependent upon England!

It is true that many good field sheep are brought over every year, but only a few fall into the hands of competent breeders. Those that do are usually heard from. This condition is not gen-

eral enough. Why? For one reason, the American breeder cannot afford to breed good sheep. Let him go to the expense of producing the right kind and the American buyer will not pay him a price that in any way compares with the price he would pay for the same sheep in England—merely because he has not the appellation, "IMPORTED."

We cannot get too many imported breeding sheep, but let us breed and raise our own show sheep and try to



CHAMPION SOUTHDOWN EWE, 1910.
Property of Leet & Son, Mantua, O.

influence our State Fair Association to put the larger premiums on the American bred sheep and put them at the head of the prize list, instead of putting up a premium for American bred sheep insufficient to justify any worthy breeder in putting one ounce of extra flesh on a first-class sheep.

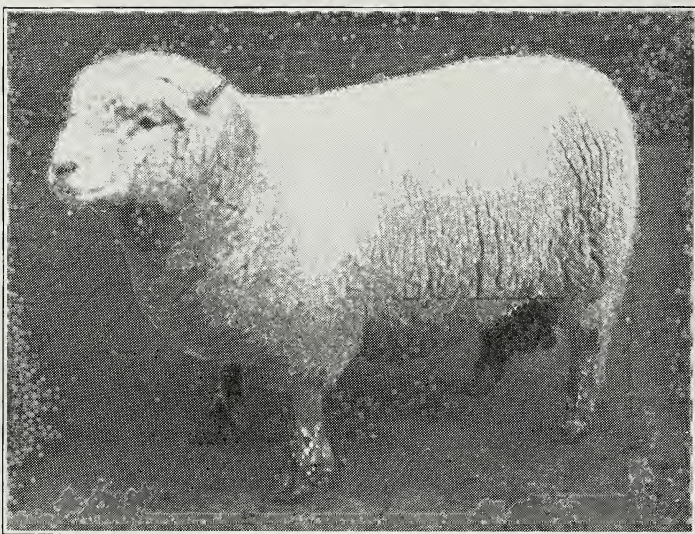
What sense is there in exhibiting a great big fat ram unless you can show something that he has produced? It isn't a beautiful ram we want to look at, but one that can produce us some

good lambs and in my estimation at least half of the prize money should be offered for sires and their produce. This would interest people in selecting a good sire that has the ability to produce good lambs, instead of ordering rams from England with which they will be satisfied if they win in the show ring, but never will care anything for, providing some other ram was placed above him in the show ring, even if he sired the best lambs in the state. No

ford themselves. Many of these sheep would go to the butcher if it were not for the American buyer!

It is true that an occasional fitted sheep turns out a good breeder, but, believe me, it is a much harder job to reduce a highly fitted to a healthy breeding animal, than it is to fit a healthy breeding animal into a good show sheep.

Now, if we did not buy England's show sheep, we certainly would buy her



CHEVELY MODEL, 26171. Courtesy of Chas. Leet & Son.
Champion Southdown Ram, 1910. Property of Leet & Son, Mantua, O.

wonder we often blush with shame at the poor efforts brought forward by the scanty premium and less honor offered for an American bred sheep! I contend that if imported sheep were thrown out of competition entirely, the breeding public would be surprised at the effect it would have upon the breeders and finally upon the sheep of this country.

This fact is undeniable — England would be forced to keep her over-fed sheep which she annually sells to American buyers for big prices because of the competition these same buyers af-

field sheep, and in time, when we had learned to properly handle them, we would breed some good sheep here in America, and, with English sheep barred from the show ring, you would see some "tall trying" at breeding better sheep; and that by the very men who at the present time hold our places so securely as Chief Receivers of Blue Ribbons, (for I do not deny my guilt if such you might term it). I am one of the men who annually imports and shows the best show sheep I can find in England and shall

continue to do so so long as the prize lists at our leading shows remain as they are.

No doubt you may wonder at my statement above that we can fit sheep better in this country. I will explain. We seem to have learned one lesson well in this country and that is that we do not want over-fitted sheep. The average sheep that wins in England is too forward at the time he wins there to be of any use in the American show ring. We receive no encouragement in this country for sheep that are too high-

time those sheep (they were Hampshires) had ever been passed upon in America by a Hampshire breeder, excepting once, and then they were not showing against a single sheep that was in the ring at Chicago.

But the point I was about to bring out is this: The advantage we will have fitting our own sheep here in America to buying them already fitted from England. There they are closely housed and fed very heavily on fat-making foods. Here with our abhorrence of too much fat we can fit them according to



“WE WANT A BLUE RIBBON!”

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

ly fitted to walk well and carry good firm flesh, while in England they do not seem to mind sheep being so fat that their sides shake with it, walking as though their shoulder and hip joints are the only ones in commission.

At the recent Chicago show, where I believe we had as competent judges, taking them all the way through, as ever judged sheep in America, hard feeling seems to have been aroused because sheep that had been winning England, or at the early fall shows, did not win there. One English firm in particular took exceptions to the report of the show, when in reality that was the first

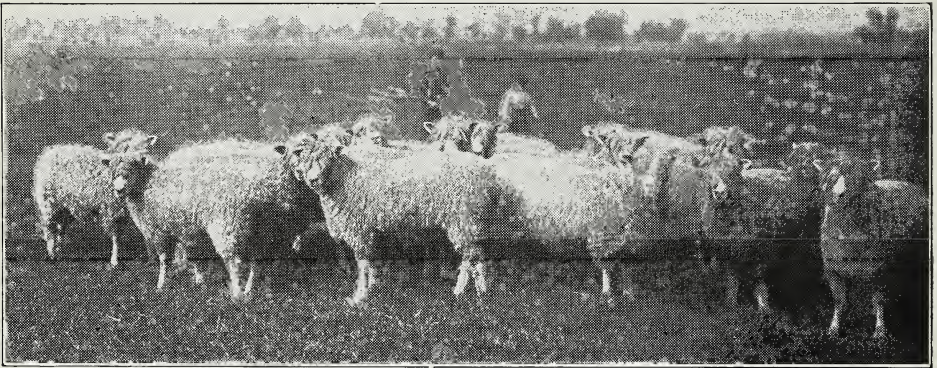
our own ideals, giving them plenty of exercise and feeding them muscle-making food, as much as is consistent with their health, and we will not have many of those overloaded carcasses.

To fit a sheep properly to show in August and September, one should begin the previous autumn and feed plenty of roots or other succulent food, plenty of clover or alfalfa hay, and give all the exercise possible. If given an open shed where they can run in and out at will, so much the better. About the first to the middle of February the sheep should be shorn close to the skin all over. This necessitates placing them in

a warm barn and confining them for a time. If it is very cold weather the rams should be blanketed, for they are much more susceptible to cold than the ewes, and if the ewes shiver they should be blanketed also. After a week to ten days the blankets may be removed and by the middle to the end of March they may be let run out again if kept in out of the rain and snow. At the time they are shorn, if they are still thin in flesh, they should have a good grain ration, but one must be satisfied with a very slow process of fattening, which is much

up the defects. This process should be repeated about every two weeks at first and then oftener as show season approaches. The more the fleece is worked with, the cleaner and oilier it will be.

All this time the exercise must be kept up and the sheep must not be allowed to get lazy and drowsy, for then they will lay on soft flesh in spite of you. It is better to keep them the least bit wild than to get them at all tame. It is a good plan in the spring as early as the weather permits, to put in a piece of rape some little distance from the



“COTSWOLDS POSING.”

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

better than trying to put it on in a hurry. Bran and oats, about one-third bran and two-thirds oats by measure, with a smattering of oil cake added, is all that should be needed in the way of grain and at no time should they ever be fed enough of it so that there will be any left in the feed trough.

By the first of June they should be backed down, i. e., the wool should be cut off the back clear to the skin, nice and even across, and the wool should be carded and trimmed all over the body to bring out as much as possible the good qualities of the sheep and cover

barn, so the sheep will get exercise walking to it. A month or so later another piece should be planted, for the first planting will get tough and unpalatable. Never force them to run about in the heat of the day, but always in the morning and evening. In good weather it is better for them to lay out over night, but in the heat of the day they should have a cool shed to run to, away from the flies. They should never be driven along a dusty road, nor should they be fed anything dusty, for it makes their noses run, spoils their appearance, and injures their health.

Our Sheep Trophy

By C. R. George, '12

The students of the College of Agriculture of the Ohio State University have recently shown their interest in the sheep industry of this great state by the donation of a magnificent loving cup. This trophy, a beautiful sterling cup, 11½ inches high, and of very artistic design, will be a coveted prize at the Ohio State Fair. It is to be known as "The Ohio Students' Cup" and bears the following inscription:

THE OHIO STUDENTS' CUP,
Offered for Competition at the
Ohio State Fair by Students of the
College of Agriculture of the Ohio
State University for the Best Ex-
hibit. One Yearling Ram, Two
Yearling Ewes and Two Ewe
Lambs, Pure Bred and Registered,
Owned, Bred and Exhibited by a
Former Animal Husbandry Student
of the University Who Has Taken
at Least One Term or Semester of
Work in the Animal Husbandry
Department.

The interest which the students have taken in this matter and the liberality which they have manifested was more than gratifying. It shows the interest of the students in the promotion of pure-bred sheep in Ohio and is indeed a very fitting appreciation of the importance of mutton and wool production in the Buckeye State. It points to the fact that Ohio's future agriculturists and agricultural leaders, even though in their youthful years, realize the importance of the ovine race in feeding and clothing our people.

One interesting feature about the competition for this cup is that it is limited to "Students or Alumni of the College of Agriculture who have had at



least one term's work in the Animal Husbandry Department." This will put the "College Farmers" in a class by themselves. Old classmates will show the work of their master hand and do their best to win the coveted honor from each other.

This will give the public a chance to see what the Agricultural Students are doing toward the production of pure-bred sheep. Although they will, for the most part, be at a disadvantage in having been in the business for only a comparatively short time, yet many of them are the proud exhibitors of some worthy specimens. It is believed that this contest will be one of the most attractive events around the Sheep arena at the next State Fair.

The Merino Aspect

By S. M. Cleaver, Pres. Ohio Ass'n for the Promotion of Pure Bred Sheep

During the low price of wool in the early nineties the extremely wrinkley flocks of the country became unpopular and for the lack of mutton qualities became unprofitable. For this reason a large per cent. of the Spanish flocks of the State drifted their breeding to a plainer type, selecting rams from the Delaine flocks in order to increase the size of the sheep, lengthen the staple, and make it a more practical wool and mutton Merino. While this proved to be a valuable move, the old Delaine flocks that had long been bred free from wrinkles were having their troubles by a lack of sufficient weight of fleece for the best results. The union between the wrinkley flocks and the plain sire furnished an excellent opportunity for the Delaine flocks to secure rams of a medium type with only a few wrinkles and with greater density of fleece than could be found in the plain bred flocks. This increased density from the union between the plain and wrinkley flocks proved to be of great value to the plain breeders in bringing up their weight of fleece, without diminishing the size of the Delaine Merino, and, from such a union the flocks of Ohio are greatly improving in

length of staple, of a reasonable density besides increasing the size of the carcass until the sheep of today average in real merit far above what they did fifteen years ago.

With proper culling each year we should during the next ten or fifteen years bring up the general form of the sheep to better size, better backs and better quarters covered with a better fleece of more bulk, more staple and more quality, avoiding extremes by breeding too wrinkley or breeding too plain. Either is distasteful to the most practical type of Merinos, remembering that the quality of oil has much to do with the quality of fleece and general appearance of the sheep. Ohio's reputation for good wool must be taken care of. This is done by the judgment of the breeder. Too many of our breeders breed only for pounds instead of real merit in the quality of the fleece. Some of the Eastern States do not understand why they can't get the same price for their wool that Ohio does. This question explains itself when fleeces are compared. We can produce a heavy fleece with both quality and staple, and they who fail to do this must abide by results.



“A MERINO ASPECT.”

Owned by S. M. Cleaver.

Lamb Feeding

By Willis O. Wing, Woodland Farm

It is no less true today than it was true twenty years ago, that the success or the failure of lamb feeding lies in the feeder. On an average, lamb sells a little higher than other meats and this extra price is simply a premium for the successful feeder. Not one farm hand in twenty is fit to take charge of a band of lambs, and farmers who succeed very

a proper frame of digestion. We have had several stormy days the past month and alternate sharply cool mornings and soft muggy ones. As a consequence we let one band get away from us. They didn't go clear off feed either, not any of them. That was what fooled us. Earlier in the year had a lamb got too much feed he would have betrayed it by



DORSETS AFIELD. "YOU LIKE HOTHOUSE LAMBS?"

well with cattle or with hogs, or even horses, fail as lamb feeders. And yet given the right feeds and a healthy bunch of lambs to start with, there is a fairly safe and easy road to take them through on.

There are no two hands that will do exactly alike either, and here in the East our weather is not uniform and so a sort of added "shepherd sense" that shall anticipate troubles will be of benefit to him.

I waited two days to start writing this article to see whether I had enough gumption to put one band of lambs into

very unmistakable signs. He might not have run in to feed at all at feeding time, but stood out in the yard with head down in deep dejection, and one thing and another. But those lambs would all rush in and all eat, and it took us several days to notice that about one-fifth of them were not diving their heads under the hay for the corn but merely eating hay. As a consequence, the remaining four-fifths were getting too much corn, and — every other morning a dead one.

I haven't done such a thing before

for ten years, but this time I took the corn clear away from the whole band and am going to keep it away until after they are sheared (which will be within a few days now) and then cautiously put them back on to feed.

There are three things that lambs may have free access to in unlimited amounts—pure water, salt, and pure air. The hay and the corn they should be hungry for at each feed. I like to have them clean the hay up pretty well by noon each day. The corn I would cut into small slices at starting time and increase so gradually that they never would know when they went on to feed. The amount they will finally take will vary with different bands.

Last year 1400 lambs that were blocky and hearty would take 30 bushels of corn a day towards the last and still be hungry enough. This year 25 bushels a day is enough grain for the same number. Clover or alfalfa, oats and corn, or a little barley and corn are the feeds for this state. And the amounts you are to feed will depend as to the time at which you wish to go to market and on the band of lambs. We feed in addition a good deal of corn fodder. But as we feed it the lambs don't derive very much good of it ordi-

narily. Lambs want their feed dry whatever it is. So on some wet days we do not haul fodder at all. When it is dry and fed on the ground or, more truly, on a stalk pile in an open yard, by the time 700 lambs have run over it about twice most of the leaves are tramped off. A hasty glance would indicate that they had eaten the blades off. But most of them have been tramped off and are never eaten. Corn fodder is poor stuff with which to balance the ear corn anyway. Yet it diverts the lambs and takes them out in the sun and keeps the yard dry. We return it to the field in late winter and it makes considerable manure.

Lamb feeding has been fairly profitable for the past twenty years. Maybe it will be for the next twenty years. But the range lambs, which are the healthy lambs, are getting scarcer and higher priced each year, just as the range cattle are getting higher and scarcer. Whenever the time comes that I must raise lambs on these Eastern pastures, why, I believe I will try raising beef calves instead and feed them before they lose their calf-fat just about as we now feed the lambs. The cow and calf are not so subject to parasites on our Eastern pastures.



“A FINE LINE-UP.” Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

Some Thoughts on Sheep

By W. R. Clum, '10, Field Agent Tariff Board

Spring is here and with it comes the numerous preparations for the summer's work. This is the season, too, when we must care for the little lambs. We now have about seventy bright little fellows, frisking about in the spring sunshine, or in their warm sheds on cold and windy days. A pleasure it is to

market. People generally expressed a hope that this Congress would, with regard to the tariff situation, take some decisive action which would clear up this uncertainty. But the trend of politics has been away from rather than toward protection of the produce of wool, and today if action were taken in Con-



GRAND CHAMPION WETHER, 1910.

Property of Huntleywood Farm, Canada.

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

care for them and to see them grow and thrive under your immediate attention, for they are so sensitive and reflect so plainly in their condition the results of special care which should always be theirs.

We find ourselves at the present time with a very poor sheep market. Indeed as one man expressed himself, "You could hardly give a man a flock of sheep." The situation was very uncertain a year ago, but now the "whole bottom" is dropping out of the sheep

gress there would indeed be small hope of anything favorable to the wool grower.

The present sheep situation, in my opinion, is not becoming any better; in fact, it seems to be going from bad to worse. Men could not secure a good price for their sheep and wool during the past year, and many farmers have held their sheep, hoping for a stronger market this spring. Now they find themselves overstocked and will sell at any figure so as to get rid of them. As

a result, all of the markets will be flooded in a very short time, and the price will fall abnormally low. This will result in a crippled sheep business for some time.

Many men take the following view of the situation. They say, "There is no money in sheep at present prices and we are going to get out of it this spring and go into something which pays better, though we must sacrifice our sheep at a very low figure." This is just the kind of an argument which spells ruin

becomes dull, he will, of course, not be contented to stay in it, but sells out at a sacrifice and buys some other class of stock which is selling strong and therefore is high priced. Each time he finds himself only well started when the downfall comes, and, instead of making a fortune as he had planned, he is wasting his substance trying to follow the varying demands of a very unsteady market when he might have had a good fortune laid away if he had stuck to one class



A YEARLING AND A TWO-YEAR-OLD.
Property of C. L. Mitchell, Lucas, O.



A PRIZE OXFORD YEARLING EWE.
Property of J. C. Williamson, Xenia, Ohio.
Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

for many a farmer over this broad land of ours. It is a false idea for a man to think that he can always be doing the thing which is paying best. He must be contented (at times) to take a small profit or even operate at a loss so that he can be in position to "roll in the cash" when market conditions are strong. The man who is changing all of the time will always try to get into the most profitable business and so when he starts he must pay a very high price for his foundation stock and soon a lot of money will have been tied up. Then if the price falls, as it invariably does sooner or later, and the business

of stock. Besides, when he is through, he will have nothing to show for his work. In place of a lot of scrub stock which nobody wants, he should have a well bred flock containing individuals which anyone would be proud to own.

One can usually tell from the character of a man's flock if he is one of the shiftless class of breeders. The flock will usually show a lack of care which is reflected quicker and plainer with sheep than with any other class of live stock. The farmer himself will show a lack of interest in his flock and a lack of understanding of the minute details of sheep husbandry. The best breeders

of sheep and the best producers of wool, as in anything else, are the ones who are always at it. If a man expects to make a success of the sheep business he must go into it to stay, though the outlook may not be favorable at times.

Why is it that you find so few well bred and registered flocks over the country? It appears to me from my study of conditions over parts of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and after ascertaining the opinions of many breeders, that the

tain sections of Ohio out of the breeding business into that of fattening weathers. They dare not breed high class stock because the unsteady demand would make it impossible for them to find buyers a good many years, this year being a fair example. This year the producer of high class rams finds no demand for his product, so now he must hold them for another year, hoping for a stronger demand, or sell them as mutton at the same figure which his neighbor with



"KING OF OIL."

Property of S. M. Cleaver.

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

answer can be found in the uncertainty of the market price of the finished product. The present unsteady market condition fosters carelessness in breeding! I mean by that, that men do not care to invest enough money in sheep to get good ones, and hence buy only to keep temporarily, so that as soon as there is a slump in the market they can sell out and go into something else. They will use any kind of a ram without even considering his breeding. It is this same unsteady market which has driven so many of the farmers in cer-

only low grade sheep will get. I would say that the demand today of our sheep men is for a steady wool market, above all other considerations, so that they can figure with some assurance whether or not they can make the business a profitable one to them.

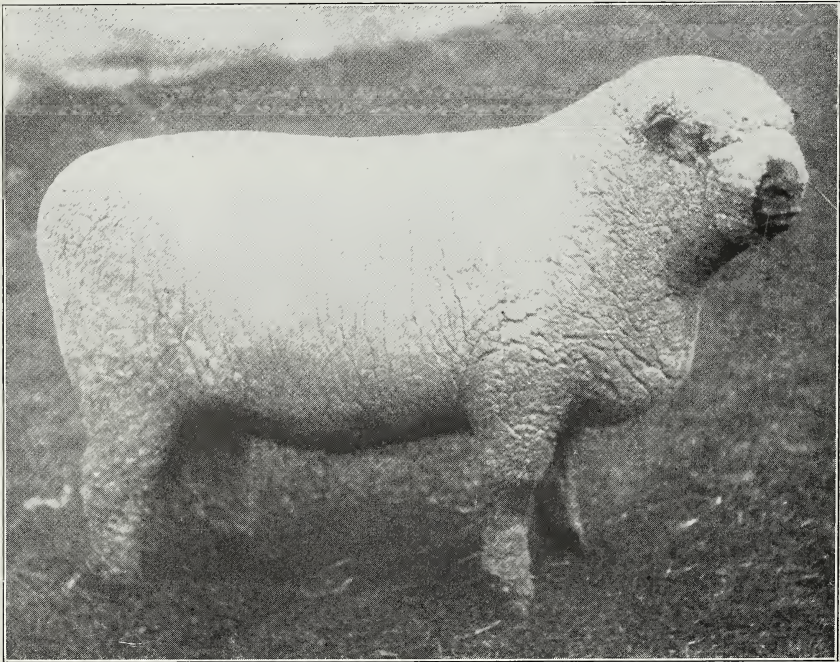
One thing I should like to impress on my readers is the fact that in the sheep business, as along many lines of activity, a leader seems essential to the production of high class stock. Around one or two good, careful breeders you are likely to find a set of breeders who

are above the average and are producing a higher class of sheep than will be found in neighboring sections of the country. It was always a great pleasure to find myself in such a community. Here you would find the men posted on sheep questions, glad to talk them over; always anxious that you should see their sheep, always ready to learn anything new which would help to improve their conditions. The man who does not want you to see his flock is not doing what he should with it, and he knows it and is ashamed of the facts. Such a man is a detriment to the sheep industry. No one can do a nobler work than to breed carefully and consistently, always improving his own flock and incidentally the flocks of his neighbors.

One line of production which was new to me as far as observation was concerned was that of fattening weathers. In this business the weathers

would be bought up during the latter part of the summer, wintered, shorn, and fattened for the spring market, leaving the farm free of sheep during the early summer. No breeding is done at all. I found large sections over Ohio where this business was followed and a very profitable business it must be, judging from appearances on the farms and around the homes of the men who follow it. They handle two, three and four-year-old weathers, buying as mature sheep of the breeders, who must stand the risk of raising lambs and secure no return but the wool till they are of that age.

Thus it seems to me, that it behooves our sheepman to make, each one, a more critical study of his business, and thus lead to higher plane of sheep husbandry in this Buckeye state, long famous as the home of premier flocks and big hearted shepherds!



“A STUDY IN SHROPSHIRE TYPE”

Imported in 1910. Price, \$1125.

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

The Outlook

Prof. Chas. E. Snyder, '09, Bureau of Animal Industry

Every business has its "ups" and "downs." At present the sheep business is having a decided "down." Sheepmen have suffered a season of extremely low wool prices and another of the same kind is in sight, especially with the extra session of Congress threatening to revise "Schedule K" downward. Last season sheep feeders as a

their business when prices are high and to go out when prices are low. It is the man who sticks to sheep through thick and thin who makes the surest profits and who is the enthusiastic sheepman. One of the best indications that there is money in sheep in the long run is the fact that it is almost impossible to find a man who has kept a flock of sheep



AN OHIO FLOCK SCENE.

Some Rambouillets Owned by Max Chapman, Marysville, O.

Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

rule lost money. Lambs were bought high and fed on a falling market. It takes rare good feeding to return a profit under such conditions. However, to a business which enjoys as firm a foundation as the sheep business does in this country, with our people eating more mutton each year and growing only about one half of the wool we use, bright times are sure to come! Wool and mutton are necessities with us, whose consumption will not grow less.

Farmers seem to have an inclination to go with a jump into any phase of

for ten years or more, who has kept large vigorous ewes showing a preponderance of fine wool blood, and who has fed and handled them carefully and judiciously, who condemns sheep.

There is no better ewe in all the world for the man who raises sheep for mutton than the one shearing ten pounds or more of delaine wool, a large ewe with a strong back and a deep middle. Cross her with a ram of one of the mutton breeds and the lamb will be a growthy youngster of the kind and size liked by butchers. The ewe will be

vigorous, long lived and give a profitable fleece. This ewe flock must be maintained by breeding part of the flock to a pure bred ram of the same type. The wether lambs of this cross will make good mutton.

Get into the sheep business! Start conservatively if without sheep experience, but most important of all get in and stay in; regret will not be one of the fruits of the effort!



“SCENE AT MAPLEWOOD,”
The Home of S. M. Cleaver, Delaware, O.

The Shepherds and Their Dogs

David M. Fyffe, Supt. of Live Stock

There are two kinds of shepherds in Scotland, viz: the hill shepherd and the lowland shepherd, and both have, as a rule, different types of dogs. The hill shepherd takes care of a flock of black-faced sheep, or, what are called in this country highland sheep, while the lowland shepherd takes care mostly of the

looks through the grazing to see that the sheep are all right and none on their backs. On account of so much wet weather and hot sunny "blinks," he has to watch very closely for maggots. The flocks are divided into the ewes and lambs, yearling wethers, yearling ewes or what are called "gimmers," and



AT OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY.

early maturing mutton breeds and their crosses. Both types of shepherds have long lines of ancestry behind them, their great-grandfathers, probably, having been shepherds in their day.

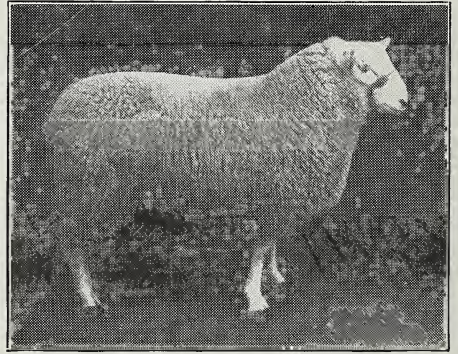
The hill shepherd cannot be called a very busy man unless at lambing, shearing, or weaning times. Nowadays the hill grazings are all fenced and the shepherd has to go around to see that the fences are in repair, look through the moss and water holes, to see that no sheep have gotten into them. He also

the two-year-old wethers. On big grazings, these flocks are all kept separate, the aged wethers being kept at the far away end of the grazing, and the others nearer to the farm buildings. On these big grazings a shepherd is generally kept for each flock, and has a shanty or "sheilin" handy to the grazing where he stays during summer months. Married men are supplied with a dwelling house and garden ground. About November the sheep are moved south to the lowlands or arable grounds, where

the owner has rented winter grazing or foggage, in the shape of pastures that have not been eaten bare, and woods pastures that have not had anything in them all summer. The flocks may be spread over in different parts of a county or counties. The aged wethers are either sold in the fall or else fed out on turnips and sold as they get fat during winter and spring. The ewes and young sheep are moved north in the spring to the home grazing, or hill, as it is called, sometimes embracing thousands of acres.

The lowland shepherd has a busier life. He has to take care of from 10 to 20 score (two to four hundred) of fattening sheep, on turnips, and to take care of the breeding flock of ewes. The ewes often follow the feeding sheep and pick up what stumps of turnips are left in the ground and are folded out, on a close pasture during night, till lambing commences, which is generally in late February and March. Then he stays all night besides the ewes. He has a shanty on wheels, where he can lie down and rest, and is only at home at meal time, till the ewes are lambed. He has portable folds that can be put up alongside of a fence, where the ewes are put at lambing; the lambed ewes have to be kept separate from the in-lamb ewes. This is mostly with cross bred or three part bred lambs, which are intended for early market. Farmers who keep pure breeds generally have some place handy to the farm buildings for lambing purposes. In early spring, when the sheep begin to shed their teeth, the turnips must be run through a cutter. The shepherd generally gets a young boy to help him, if he has a big flock. These lambs are crowded and sometimes also the ewes, and are sold as fast as they get ripe, perhaps not more than 5 to 10 being sold at a time. When the feed-

ing sheep are disposed of, then the shepherd becomes park-keeper, looks through all the pastures twice a day, morning and evening; sees that the fences and gates are in repair. He must always be on hand in case a butcher or dealer comes to look for anything fat. With his dog he drives the sheep into a corner of the field and holds them there till the butcher can get his hands on them. Sometimes he may have to help in haying and harvesting, but never to the detriment of his other work. He always takes the time to go through the fields to see and count all



A CHAMPION CHEVIOT RAM LAMB.
Owned by F. L. Postle & Sons, Camp Chase, O.
Courtesy of American Sheep Breeder.

the stock. He generally has cattle, also, to look after at this season.

These shepherds have different types of dogs and the breed has been handed down from father to son, for a long number of years. The hill shepherd has always a fleet, slim dog, mostly black, with white markings. The paths in the hills are sometimes so narrow that there is not room for a big dog to pass a sheep. The heather is often so dense that it is hard work for a big dog to run through with any speed. In the hills the shepherd works his dog by a lot of signs, such as waving his arms or his walking stick. The lowland

shepherd has often heavier dogs, a good deal after the type of collie now being used in this country, though, perhaps, hardly as slim in the nose. Their work is mostly driving on the road or working in fenced fields. Speed is not required so much as steadiness. When a shepherd gets a good working dog he

will not sell it, for the longer they live the more they improve. Nearly all hill shepherds have young dogs in training. When it comes to good, hard work, the young dog is left at home on the chain, and the old fellow is depended on. When he gets too old, the young one takes his place.



THE KULLANT, 137028.
One of the Most Famous Scotch Collies in America. Owned by Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, O.
Courtesy of Carpenter & Ross.



A Monthly Magazine Devoted to the Interests
of Farming, Stock-Raising, Dairying
and Creamery Work.

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COLUMBUS, O., APRIL 15, 1911.

Editorial

From time immemorial has the sheep
been one of mankind's best friends.
With the early morn of human life, the
youth of the world, the loves and sports
of simple souls whose symbols were
crook and spindle, do we find the pas-
toral employment associated. The shep-
herd has been and is yet an embodiment
of those qualities which go to make up
the idealistic man. Something there is

about the open fields, the care of the
flock, the association with the sheep, if
you please, which make big-hearted,
broad-minded, nobly molded men.

Ohio has, since the early history of
our state, held a premier and enviable
position in regard to her flock hus-
bandry. Since the early days of Adams
and Dickinson, and Wells, and Mayn-
ard, and Rotch, and Hildebrand, and
McDowell, and Howard, and Whiting,
and Moulton, and scores of other shep-
herd pioneers, have men come to Ohio
for blood whereby their own flocks
might be improved. And this work still
goes on! Ohio flock-masters continue
to mold "from Nature's intangible
clay" specimens of ovine form which
are eagerly sought after the world over.
From the American show rings come
back many and many a cerulian emblem
to bedeck the homes of her shepherds,
mute expressions of the prowess of her
shepherds in breeding and fitting (and
importing) sheep.

To one of Ohio's greatest industries,
then, to one of the bulwarks of her
greatness, to her shepherds and their
sheep, is this issue respectfully dedi-
cated.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

Doesn't it make one feel like hiding
his face in his hands, when our college
friends from neighboring States proud-
ly tell us of the success of their poultry
plant and of the elegant housing and
equipment of their Horticultural and
Forestry Departments?

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

Wouldn't that champion pen of
Southdown wether lambs be infinitely
more a credit to Ohio State if housed
in a new sheep barn? And couldn't we
then much more consistently discourse
on their merits to our visitors?

On account of serious illness in his family, Mr. H. M. Call, our editor-in-chief, has been obliged to give up his school work and take up the active management of his farm at Kent, Ohio. Thus the editorial duties have been rather prematurely thrust upon the new management, but the new staff have loyally rallied to our support and we hope to bear aloft our standard in the high place to which Mr. Call has raised it.

During the past year Mr. Call has wielded this editorial pen with great credit to himself and his constituency, being highly successful in both choice of material and in his effort to improve the tone of this magazine. Mere words would be wholly inadequate in expressing to him our heartfelt gratitude for the noble way in which he has so unselfishly devoted both his time and talent for the good of our College Paper. His niche will be hard to fill, his lofty example a worthy one to follow!

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

We feel ourselves extremely fortunate in the helping hands which have been stretched out to us in presenting this issue. With such aid and co-operation in the future the height of our happiness will be assured.

The eminent gentlemen who have contributed articles to this issue are men of affairs, practical, busy men of the world, and we sincerely thank them

for their contributions, all of which represent sacrifices of valuable time, close application to the subject at hand, and careful thinking on their part.

For the illustrations in this issue we are profoundly indebted to "The American Sheep Breeder" of Chicago, to Mr. J. H. Leet, to Mr. S. M. Cleaver, to Carpenter and Ross, to Prof. C. S. Plumb, and to Supt. David Fyffe.

Without their aid this issue would have been well nigh impossible.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

"The care of sheep, the labors of the loom,

The arts of trade, I sing, Ye rural nymphs,

Ye swains and princely merchants, aid the verse."

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

"And there the skilful artist's hand had traced

A pasture brood, with fleecy flocks o'er-spread,

In a fair glade, with fold, and tents, and pens." —Iliad.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

"I see bright meadows, decked in livelier green,

The yellow cornfield, and the blossomed bean;

A hundred flocks o'er smiling pasture roam,

And, hark! the music of the harvest home." —Hervey.

COMPETITION FOR ASSISTANT BUSINESS MANAGER.

The Board of Directors wishes to announce at this time a competition for Assistant Business Manager of The Agricultural Student. The decision of the Board is to be based purely on merit, depending on the amount of advertising space secured. This is a splendid opportunity for any incoming Sophomore or Junior, who has a desire to help himself through college.

All those wishing to compete should see the Business Manager at 206 W. Eighth Ave., or call Bell phone, North 978.



NEWS NOTES



SECOND ANNUAL AGRICULTURAL BANQUET.

Saturday, April 1, at 8 P. M., the College of Agriculture held its second annual banquet at the Vendome Hotel. To say it was a success is putting it mildly. A more democratic and enthusiastic meeting of students, faculty and alumni could scarcely be imagined.

Some two hundred and fifty men were present and did justice to the excellent concourse of viands served by the hotel management. The repast was amply interspersed with yells and songs and "wahoos," evidences galore of our college spirit. Several most interesting and instructive addresses were given by excellent speakers.

J. F. Cunningham, '97, Editor of the Ohio Farmer, spoke on "The Alumnus in Journalism." He told us "every town needs a first class journalist as a leader," and why dogs go mad. W. J. Sears, of the Board of Trustees, spoke of the importance of the Agricultural College and of the agricultural graduate in the world and boosted the Alumni Forward Movement. M. A. Bachtell, '11, very forcibly told how the four years' work had been worth while. E. S. Wilson, Editor of the Ohio State Journal, spoke of the benefit of the college to the country boy. He pointed out the good the boy could get from the college, and in his matchless way directed us to the soul filling poetry of the meadow, the garden, the field, the flock and the home, to the science in our door yard and truck patch, to the music in our babbling brooks and feathered friends. Director Thorne, of the Experiment Station, and W. E. Hanger, '11, spoke of the work ahead of the college, the student, and specially the gra-

duate. Pres. W. O. Thompson put on the cap sheaf with one of his inspiring addresses and urged the men to take a broader view of life. He said, "The farmer will get out of the farm and out of life what he puts into it," and that axiom will go ringing down the avenues of time as long as the lap of Nature continues to give forth its bounty to her children of the soil.

Professor Vivian made the best of "harvestmasters." His timely jokes were interspersed throughout the program, his words of wisdom ever couched in gibe and thrust and fat-producing levity.

Everyone had a good time, everyone became enthusiastic, and everyone left feeling that life was better and brighter than ever before, taking with them a broader, nobler, view of the farm life, the farm, and its future possibilities. Next year we'll have to hustle to keep up our standard, but we'll do it!



Mr. G. G. Hayes very satisfactorily proved his "prowess" as a duck farmer by walking away with one as a prize at the recent carnival, acquired by way of the ancient "3 rings for a nickel" route. 'Tis whispered, however, that he cast enough rings to make it impossible not to ring a duck even by the mere law of chance.



The serious illness of Dean Price has occasioned much concern and multitudinous solicitations for his speedy recovery on the part of every one connected with the College of Agriculture. It is sincerely hoped that he will soon be able to be up and about, and that the coming of spring and flowers will see his complete recuperation.

A TRIP TO WOOSTER.

The class in Hygiene and Management under Professor Marshall visited the Experiment Station at Wooster, Saturday, April 8. The class has been considering the production of "market stock," so it was the sheep and cattle that the Station is feeding out that the class was especially interested in. Last fall the Station obtained a flock of Western lambs on the Chicago market. Prof. Carmichael, who has charge of the feeding work at the Station, had these feeding lambs divided into lots of 14 each and since January has been conducting a feeding experiment with these in regard to the value of clover, alfalfa, oat straw, and corn stover as roughages and corn as a concentrate for half the lots, while cottonseed meal and corn combined are used for the other half. Somewhat similar work is being carried on with cattle.

The trip will always be a pleasant and valuable experience to the participants.



MEETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Agricultural Society held its regular meeting on April 5 in Townshend Hall. Prof. Plumb spoke on "The Agricultural College at Cornell." For about twenty-five years Professor Plumb has been rather intimately connected with affairs at Cornell. Moreover, he delivered several lectures there during "Farmers' Week" this winter. He spoke very highly of their work, especially praising the equipment and the plans they have for the future of the college. The enthusiasm and loyalty of their students is highly commendable, as is shown in "The Cornell Countryman," a paper of most excellent merit.

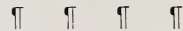
Professor Plumb is a booster and is unexcelled in imparting his enthusiasm

to his hearers. He urged every student at Ohio State to be a booster and created a great deal of enthusiasm. It was urged on all sides that every agricultural student work for the good of the College and "The Agricultural Student" on all occasions.

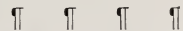
At the business meeting the Board of Directors reported the following staff for the coming year: Assistant Editor, J. W. Henceroth; Art Editor, O. H. Pollock; State Editor, C. S. Wheeler; Associate Editors, G. Gusler, O. M. Kile, H. J. Ridge, thus leaving three more to be selected.

"The Agricultural Student" is to be quartered in one of the publication rooms in Ohio Union. This room must be furnished by the Society and every agricultural student is urged to help. It will be equipped in a creditable and appropriate manner. "The Student" expects to be quartered in its new home by the first of May.

Let's all be boosters! Boost for the College! Boost for "The Student," and let us make it the best as well as the oldest paper of its kind!



Firman E. Bear and Orrville M. Johnson, of the Extension Department, will spend part of the summer traveling in Europe. They will sail for Naples April 22, and will visit Italy, Switzerland, Germany, France, Belgium and Holland. About one month will be spent in England, where they will study at the Rothamsted Experiment Station. They expect to return home about July 1st.



Juntoku Yagi, '10, who has been doing special work in the Dairy Department, has returned to Japan. He has secured a position as a Dairy Husbandman in the Department of Agriculture. His address will be Takatsuki, Mishimagun, Osaka, Japan.

THE FOURTH SHEEP SHEARING FESTIVAL.

The Sheep Shearing held in the Live Stock Pavilion on Friday, April 14th, was by all odds the most successful event of its kind which Ohio State has yet witnessed. Shepherds and flockmasters were there from various parts of the state, and the crowd was an interested one throughout.

Mr. Geo. A. Shaw, of Marengo, O., proved himself the champion shearer of the day, by scoring an average of 92.03 points, against 89.41 points by Mr. F. E. Beebe of Delaware, 85.36 by Mr. J. F. Parthemore of Marengo, and 83.58 by Mr. G. C. Kline of South Salem.

The sixth prize, offered by the American Sheep Breeder of Chicago, for the fastest time with either hand shears or machine, was won by Mr. G. C. Kline, who removed the fleece with the machine in 7 minutes and 7 seconds.

In the College Students' Contest with hand shears, Mr. R. D. George captured first money, a pair of hand shears, with Mr. M. F. Daugherty and Mr. P. Pugsley in the order mentioned. The latter two were awarded subscriptions to "The Agricultural Student" as prizes.

Mr. O. H. Pollock was declared the winner in the Students' Contest with the hand machine. Next to him came Messrs. Daugherty and Pugsley in the order named.

In the Exhibition of Removing the Fleece from a Class A Merino, Mr. Beebe was awarded the \$5 gold piece for first, while G. C. Kline of South Salem, and Mr. A. S. Kline of Lyndon were each awarded subscriptions to "The Agricultural Student," for the second and third places, respectively.

The five Southdown wether lambs, which, it will be remembered, constituted the champion pen of wethers at the International, including first, sec-

ond and fourth prize winners in the open class, were used as subjects for the Exhibition of Student Judging. The fleeces were then removed, and it was found, much to their surprise, that quite a few of the amateur judges (all students, of course) had been fooled by the elusive "tingle" of an extra covering of wool.

One of the very best things on the program was the talk by Mr. S. M. Cleaver, Delaware, O., the Secretary of the American and Delaine Sheep Breeders' Association, and the leading authority on Merino sheep in America, on "Merino Wools and Merino Sheep."

Much interest was shown in the expert work of Mr. H. J. Angle, of the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., who has shorn sheep in almost every country on the globe, and everywhere recognized as one of the champions of the world. It was an education to watch him.

Primarily, the success of the shearing is due to Prof. Plumb. Next year it is hoped to have an even better one. Assuredly, it would be well worth the while of Ohio sheepmen to attend in larger number than heretofore.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

Mr. Ralph Postle, of Camp Chase, was present at the Sheep Shearing and was kept busy greeting his many friends and acquaintances in the college. Mr. Postle resigned his position as University shepherd a few weeks ago in order to assume his duties at White Stock Farm. The Cheviots and Shropshires at this establishment are attracting attention all over the country. At the recent International his Cheviots walked off with the get-of-sire prize, and his ram lamb proved to be one of the sensations of the 1910 show circuit. If a lover of attractive, practical mutton sheep, one can find them at White Stock Farm.

SADDLE AND SIRLOIN.

The first regular monthly meeting of the newly organized "Saddle and Sirloin Club" was a most inspiring event. The need for such an organization was manifested when a very large percentage of the hundred charter members turned out to hear a very delightful and fitting program, as follows: Address, "The Club and Its Name," T. E. McLaughlin; Book Review, "Saddle and Sirloin," V. A. Place; "Evolution of the International," P. V. Ewing; Address, Prof. Plumb.

After a short business session an appetizing lunch was served and many new acquaintances made.

With such a large membership and so many real "Boosters" working for the welfare of the organization, it would seem that this club will from now on be a real live spark in our college life.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

The next meeting of the "Saddle and Sirloin Club," to be held on Monday evening, April 17th, at the Judging Pavilion, promises to be an interesting and instructive event. The Program Committee reports a "Mock Auction Sale" in which the members will serve in the capacity of professional auctioneers and sell the University stock to the highest bidder. The sale will assume the nature of a contest, each member being graded according to his skill in selling and buying. Special prizes will be awarded to the winner. These prizes were donated to the club by some of the high class Agricultural journals and prominent individuals who are interested in the organization. Col. Perry will be present to give a talk on his profession and officiate at the sale.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

Mr. Sleeter Bull, '10, was noted circulating among his many college friends last week.

TOWNSHEND.

On Friday evening, April 14th, the members of Townshend Literary Society will hold their annual banquet in the sacred precincts of their literary hall. This is the largest organization of its kind at Ohio State and is a potent factor in turning out cultured agriculturists. The banquet will also be the occasion of the installation of the new officers. They are: G. Gusler, President; O. H. Pollock, Vice President; O. M. Kile, Secretary; L. D. Darst, Treasurer; M. F. Detrick, Censor; J. W. Henceroth, Critic; W. Bauchmiller, Chorister; J. H. Longbon, Sergeant-at-Arms, and C. R. George, member of the Executive Committee.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

ARMOUR SCHOLARSHIP.

The Animal Husbandry Department is announcing readiness to consider applications for the \$250 Armour Scholarship, won at the recent International. All worthy students should investigate the matter.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

Mr. E. H. Mickle, ex. '11, proprietor of Lagonda View Farm, Springfield, O., will graduate from Wittenberg College this spring. His many friends at Ohio State will be glad to know of his continued success as an animal husbandryman and a constructive agriculturist. He is handling Durocs, Jerseys, Rambouillets, and Buff Orpingtons, and will be glad to show any of his friends at first hand the material evidences of practical application of his ability as flock-master.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

The Percheron mare, Herre, 44,389, has presented the University with a likely looking stallion foal. He is sired by a French stallion, a famous prize winner in France, a shining light in La Perche.

Among former Ohio State men seen at the Sheep Shearing Festival, we noted Mr. Lee B. Palmer of Wagram, O. Since leaving the Ohio Agricultural College in 1905, Mr. Palmer has been associated with his father in breeding quality Shropshires and has made an enviable record as a flockmaster. The Shropshires to be found on the fertile meads of "Shady Nook" are enough to make anyone's heart swell with pride, and here Mr. Palmer may be found seeing to the comfort of his ovine charges when not attending to the assistant secretaryship of the Ohio Association for the Promotion of Pure Bred Sheep. So one is insured a hearty welcome if he should call at "Shady Nook" to look over one of the best Shropshire flocks in this country.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

The Extension Department is receiving a greater number of requests from county fair officials for their display the coming season. More than 50 requests have already been received and the Department is making arrangements to double the force and equipment of former years and keep four separate displays in service throughout the season. Displays connected with Soil Fertility will be added and the Domestic Science displays will be enlarged. Every effort is being made to make these displays optical demonstrations of the best farm practices and to conduct them in such a way that they will be of high practical value, as well as interesting, to the farmer and his family. The great increase in the number of requests for exhibits indicates their growing popularity.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

Seventy-three applications for Extension Schools for next year have been received. These applications represent 57 different counties.

On March 25th Professor Marshall's classes in Management and Breeding visited the farms of Mr. Dwight Lincoln and Mr. Byron Hawley at Woodstock, Champaign Co.

Mr. Lincoln breeds Rambouillet sheep and indeed has some excellent specimens of the breed. He also breeds a few Duroc hogs, but the sheep held the center of attraction for the boys, who spent considerable time going through the various barns and pens studying the woolly beauties. Mr. Lincoln, in his genial way, explained much that was of interest to the students concerning his methods of shepherding. He began sheep breeding when but ten years of age, having but five sheep for his total capital invested.

Over at Mr. Hawley's general farming was found to be largely followed, although possibly more attention is given to beef production than is given to other classes of live stock, still some good hogs were seen and some excellent draft horses were at work with the plows. As train time approached, several were noticed taking "another good look" at half a hundred white-faced yearlings in the feed lot, for which indulgence all nearly missed the train.

It was the earnest desire of all present that Ohio State shall continue to develop such farmers, not merely because of the royal entertainment which Mr. Hawley extended, but for the object lesson in modern agriculture which was given.

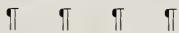
¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

The Extension Department has recently issued bulletins on: "Bread and Bread-Making," by Miss Miskimmon; "Protection from Frosts," by J. Warren Smith; "Beneficial Habits of Snakes, Lizards and Reptiles," by Prof. Hine, and a bulletin on "Poultry" by Prof. Plumb.

OHIO COW BREAKS RECORD.

Daisy Grace De Kol, bred by Mr. Dimock, of East Claridon, Ohio, now holds the world's record as a junior four-year-old cow. She was born December 12th, 1906. A seven-day test has just been completed under the supervision of Prof. Erf. She produced in the fourteen milkings 521.3 pounds of milk, containing 26 pounds of butter fat, which is equivalent to 31.5 pounds of commercial butter. The average daily test was 5 per cent. butter fat, which is very unusual for a Holstein giving this quantity of milk. Her best day's record was 77.8 pounds of milk, testing 5.7 per cent. butter, and containing 4.422 pounds of butter fat. Her next nearest rival for the world's record has a seven-day record of 25.2 pounds of butter fat.

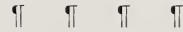
There is a bit of interesting history connected with Daisy's sire, now about fourteen years old. He was sold by Mr. Dimock when he was about seven years of age because he was only an ordinary pure bred bull with no distinguished family record. Later his daughters began to bear direct testimony to his real worth by their unusual records. This led Mr. Dimock to realize his value and buy him back. He avows that the sire of Daisy Grace De Kol shall live and die in his possession.



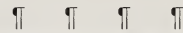
Leet and Son's great Southdown Ram, pictured in this issue, is recognized as one of the most nearly idealistic of the mutton type of sheep ever seen in America. He carried off the championship at the 1910 International, among competition of the fiercest sort. He was bred in England by D. H. B. McCalmont and imported and fitted under the skilful care of Mr. Leet. It is of such sheep as this that Ohio has a right to boast.

BEEES.

Professor Hine has recently bought for the University five colonies of bees. Prof. Hines expects, with the help of some of the students, to develop an apiary to take the place of the one which was destroyed by foul-brood about a year ago. The bees will be used next year in giving a practical course in bee culture. Mr. E. R. Root, of Medina, who is probably the best authority on bees in the United States, has kindly offered to aid in developing the apiary.



Through the kindly generosity of Mr. W. Kesley Schoepf, owner of Sheffield Farm, Glendale, O., the University is to come into possession of a richly bred Jersey bull.

**T. & O. C. AGRICULTURAL SPECIAL.**

On Tuesday, March 21st, a special Agricultural Extension train left Columbus, traveling over the T. & O. C. road to Toledo the first day. The return trip was made by way of Thurston the following day. In all, 22 stops were made, and by actual count a few more than 3,000 persons attended the lectures and demonstrations given in the four lecture coaches.

Special attention was given to demonstrating the necessity of making germination tests before planting seed corn. Ten days before this trip, men were sent over the route and seed corn samples collected. Germination tests were made and the results were reported for each community where the train stopped. The average per cent. of germination was found to be only about 80.

The school children at many places were given special lectures and much interest was manifested by them.

Several high officials of the road accompanied the train.

HORTICULTURAL WORK IN THE EXTENSION DEPARTMENT.

The Extension Department is sending out men this spring to places where there are calls for them to demonstrate pruning and spraying. The great interest taken in this work is shown by the increase over that of last year, when there were seventeen places visited and spraying and pruning demonstrations given, while this year there have been 100 places scheduled, besides Professors Davis and Montgomery are taking more important places not included in this list. Thus April 1st Professor Davis gave a demonstration at Xenia and on March 22nd gave a talk to the High School at Van Wert.

To carry on this work five men are constantly employed in the field. These are: Messrs. J. H. Guerley, H. J. Lockwood, Wm. Bembow, Ed. Rowan, and W. F. Seifield. Each man is traveling alone and makes one day stops in a place. The instructor prunes a couple of young trees and a couple of old ones and sprays from three to ten, and then, if time permits, gets those in attendance to prune and spray under his direction. The instructor also gives an hour's talk on the subject either before or after the demonstration. The great interest shown in this work is proven, that in many places they are dismissing the High Schools that the children may attend the school. Large crowds have been in attendance, and up to the present time about 10,000 people have heard these lectures throughout the state. The people meet the speaker and entertain him while he is in a place.

These sprayings will be followed by two more, the second and third at the same places.

It is found that the portion of the state over which the Poultry and Hor-

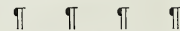
ticultural Train ran have sent in the greatest number of requests for demonstrations.

During April several talks are to be given at open Grange meetings throughout the state by these men in the evenings, wholly upon the subject of Horticulture, and some of these will be preceded by a demonstration during the day before the session.

All of this goes to show that there is a great awakening taking place in our state along Horticultural lines and indicates that soon the Horticultural Department will be one of the leading departments of the University. And the crying need for a new building grows yet greater!



The Extension Department is undertaking a line of work by means of which it hopes to increase the general yield of corn and to determine the best variety of corn for each community. Men are sent out during the planting season to make germination tests of seed corn for certain farmers. Next summer they will go back to these farms and count the number of stalks actually growing. By investigations of this kind they expect to determine the actual causes of poor stands of corn. By making comparison over each community they will also be able to determine the varieties best suited to that particular community.



A special Agricultural meeting was held at Quaker City on March 31st. Prof. Waid of the Crops Department, Prof. Davis of the Horticultural Department, and Miss Edmunds of the Domestic Science Department had charge of the instruction. The meeting was so successful that the Quaker City people have already sent in an application for an Extension School next year.

We are fortunate in being able to present in this issue a half tone of Mr. Cleaver's Ram Lamb, the wonderful "King of Oil." He is one of the most remarkable individuals which Mr. Cleaver has been able to produce in forty years' breeding. At 11 months and 7 days, he weighed 142 lbs., and clipped over 24 lbs. of wool. The remarkable feature concerning him is his wonderful production of oil. He is but another of the triumphs of Mr. Cleaver's knowledge of Merinos and his highly successful methods of producing them.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

During the interval between the Extension School work and the County Fair work, the Department is starting a new line of very practical work. Forty-five Granges over the state will be visited. At these places the day is

spent in visiting farms and discussing farm problems. In the evenings these questions are further discussed in open meetings. The first meeting of this kind was held at Reynoldsburg, on April 8th. The very pertinent question of how to make dairying profitable in that section was carefully worked over.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

During the first week of April the 100th spraying demonstration of this season was completed. Last year only 17 demonstrations were made. This increase of nearly 488 per cent. indicates the widespread interest being manifested in orcharding.

¶ ¶ ¶ ¶

The University Herd was recently tuberculin tested by the Veterinary Department, and proved to be absolutely free from tuberculosis.





STATE NEWS



Tuscarawas County.

The bills introduced or to be introduced in the Ohio Legislature, to abandon portions of the Ohio canal system, viz: the Walhounding canal, lying entirely in Coshocton County, and the unused portion from Dresden to Portsmouth, are meeting with favor here, for it is considered that these bills, if passed, will form the opening wedge which will ultimately result in the abandonment and disposal of the entire system.

Dairying will be conducted on an increasing scale this year. Sections of the county that have heretofore neglected this branch of farming will engage heavily in that business. Hence the local demand for feeds and cows is good.

The reports of many farmers who have tested their seed corn show unusually low vitality and germinating qualities.

Morgan County.

The Extension School held at Chesterhill, the past winter, seems to be bearing fruit in increased interest in agricultural questions, if nothing more. It was unanimously agreed to ask for a School at this place next year, when it is hoped to have some instruction along the lines of Dairying and Horticulture, both of which are very properly receiving increased attention in this section.

Huron County.

A great many tile drains will be laid this coming season.

Many old orchards, which have been neglected for the past ten years, are being trimmed, will be sprayed, and otherwise put into shape to return a handsome profit.

Erie County.

Spraying will be more general this year than ever before. Seed corn testing should be much more widespread.

Medina County.

Farmers generally are more and more appreciating the value of tile drains. If well done, tiling is an investment that goes on paying large dividends from year to year until the end of time, for all that we know. The beneficial effect of tile drains is shown very plainly this year in meadows and wheat field. Hard freezing has pulled out and killed a large amount of the wheat and clover where the ground is wet, but where the ground is dry there you will find the young plants down in the ground right where they belong, ready to grow when the sun and warm rains come.

Grass seed is mostly sown, although there are always a few farmers who persist in sowing late, thereby inviting disaster.

Van Wert County.

The condition of seed corn in this locality is not good at all, some tests running as low as 30 per cent.

The county is taking an interest in spraying this spring. A representative from Ohio State has been at two farms, giving exhibitions and instruction on pruning and spraying. Lime sulphur seems to be taking the lead.

Brown County.

What seems to be the so-called "twig disease" has killed several elm trees in this section the last two years. The disease here seems to attack isolated trees and those growing around buildings more than it does those growing in groves.

Cuyahoga County.

Several farmers in this section expect to sow alfalfa this summer. The soil is mostly clay loam and is probably in need of lime.

Holmes County.

Spring is the busiest season, say the Holmes County farmers. Carloads of tile are laid, and the land is tilled better by the use of improved implements. But they do not realize the value of testing seed corn, spraying their fruit trees, and the like. It is hoped they will soon learn to use these means to improve their farm property and reap larger profits.

Columbiana County.

A Good Roads mass meeting was held at Lisbon on Wednesday, March 22. This meeting was addressed by Hon. James C. Wonders, State Highway

Commissioner, of Columbus; Hon. Jesse Taylor, Secretary of State Good Roads Federation; Senator J. J. Purinton, of East Liverpool, and other prominent speakers from every town in the county. This meeting was largely attended.

Clinton County.

Fruit prospects are good at this writing. The apple crop would be light at best, as the old orchards are going at a rapid rate and not many being replaced by new ones.

Ottawa County.

The peach crop in this county will not be so large this season, but present indications point to an average harvest. The buds are reported to be in excellent conditions. The older Elberta trees are light; the younger trees of this variety will bear plenty of fruit. Other varieties are making a good showing.



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Herd headed by Premier C's Lad, 128000, one of Longfellow Premier C's best sons, and Royal Champion Improver, a model son of Rival's Champion. Stock for sale at all times. I sell nothing but the best for breeding purposes.

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BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS.

Shropshire Sheep

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W. F. Palmer & Son, Pataskala, Ohio

We exhibited the First Prize Flock of Ohio Bred Shropshires at Columbus in 1910, besides winning 17 other prizes in the Open and Ohio Bred Class. Students are invited to come and look over our flock. Only 45 minutes' ride from Columbus on the Newark Traction Line, near Wagram Stop. Ewes and Rams for sale.

OAKLAND SHORT HORNS

The result of the past season's showing at the leading fairs and stock shows is good evidence of the quality and high grade of the Oakland Herd. The calves of

GLENBROOK SULTAN

the great breeding bull, have been outranked but once in the past season's show.

Visit the farm and be convinced that the best are found there.

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If you want one of these good horses for the price others ask for ordinary ones, write us or come and see us. We have some Percheron mares.

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PRIZE WINNING

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Imported and Home Bred Stock For Sale

F. L. Postle & Sons,

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CAMP CHASE, O.

THE DAIRYMAN WHO HAS **CREAM**

to sell will find his best interests served by shipping it to us. Our co-operative plan brings the best results to the shipper. Write for particulars.

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What do you think of this?

Donerail, Ky., March 13, 1911.

Two years ago I bought a Stewart Little Wonder Shearing Machine. We like it very much indeed. Enclosed find my check for \$221.60 for which send me two more of these machines. **L. V. HARKNESS, Walnut Hall Stock Farm.**

The above letter was received the other day and is typical of what users say of the

Stewart Little Wonder Shearing Machine

This is the improved, perfected, infinitely superior machine as we now put it out. It would be hard to beat this machine in any single particular.

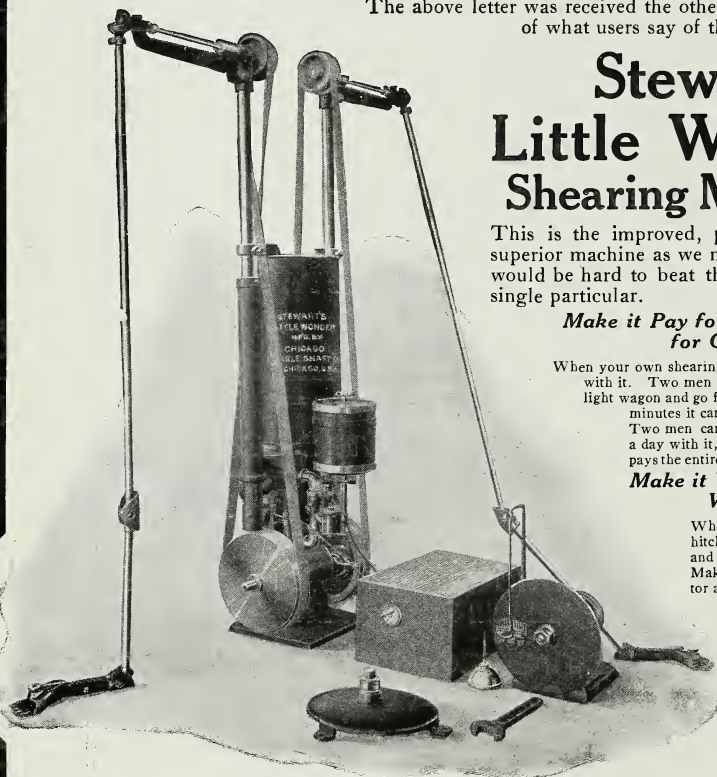
Make it Pay for Itself Shearing for Others

When your own shearing is over, shear for others with it. Two men can load it into a buggy or light wagon and go from flock to flock. In five minutes it can be set up ready for work. Two men can shear 200 to 400 sheep a day with it, and at prevailing prices it pays the entire cost of itself in short order.

Make it Your Man-of-all-Work, Too

When your shearing is over, hitch the engine to your pump and let it supply the water. Make it run the cream separator and the feed grinder; let it saw the wood, run the washing machine, etc. It will do all these things and many more. In fact, whatever can be done by two horse power, it will do.

Stewart Little Wonder always makes money for its owner



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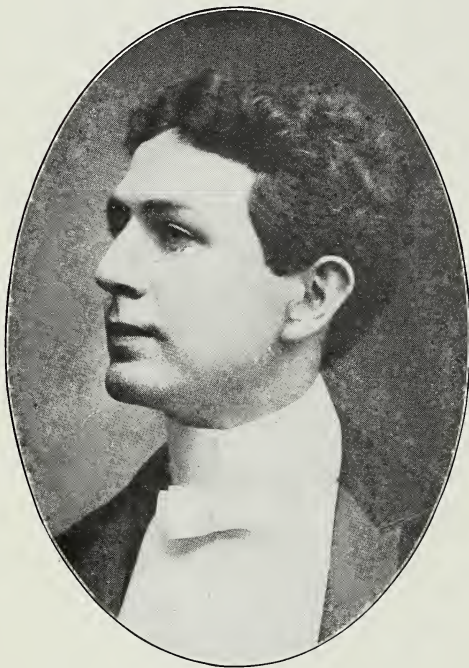
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Prof. W. J. Rader's Academies of Dancing

Will organize beginners' classes in the New Year as follows



Winter Pavilion

Located on Neil Ave., between Goodale St. and Poplar Ave. Open Tuesday, Friday and Saturday evenings.

Operated on Summer plan.

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199½ S. HIGH ST.

Phones: Auto 3456; Bell 5877

Will organize a beginners' class Friday evening, April 21st, 7:30 o'clock.

Neil Ave. Academy

647 NEIL AVE.

Phones: Auto 4431; Bell 6189

Will organize a beginners' class Tuesday evening, April 25th, 7:30 o'clock.

Oak St. Academy

827 OAK ST.

Phones: Auto 4431; Bell 6189

The Academy has been rearranged for functions of all sizes and is complete in every respect.

TUITION.

Gentlemen, per term of 10 lessons. \$5.00

Ladies, per term of 10 lessons... 3.00

Private lessons, \$1.00 per lesson;

six lessons 5.00

Private lessons can be had afternoons or evenings.

Tuition can be paid \$1.00 per week until paid. The Waltz, Two-Step, Three-Step, Columbus Minuet and Rye Waltz taught in one term.

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Wyandotte Dairyman's Cleaner and Cleanser

How well this cleaner does what it is expected to do, is a matter of common experience among thousands of those engaged in the production of milk, butter and cheese. Are you one of those who know? If not, ask your supply man to ship you a keg or barrel of this unusual dairy cleaner, with the understanding it is all we claim for it or it will cost you nothing.

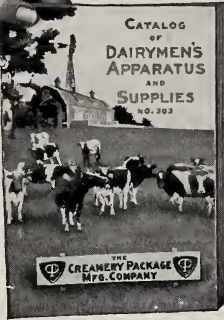
Spring cleaning time is almost here and you will have an opportunity to test it thoroughly. You have all to gain and nothing to lose.

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OUR New Catalog of Dairyman's Supplies should be in the hands of every owner of a cow. It is filled from cover to cover—contains 87 pages—with valuable information about modern dairy apparatus and utensils.

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It will show you the latest models in butter churns and workers, milk testers and testing supplies, tinware, stable fittings and supplies, engines, boilers, and everything in use on the modern dairy farm at the lowest prices.

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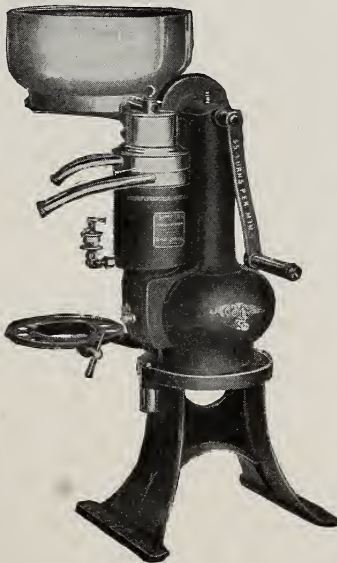
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The Creamery Package Mfg. Company

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The 1910 "Simplex" Link Blade Cream Separator

LIGHTEST RUNNING.

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Has more exclusive patented features of merit than all others—Has all the desirable points that can be put into a cream separator.

500 lbs.....\$75.00	900 lbs.....\$ 90.00
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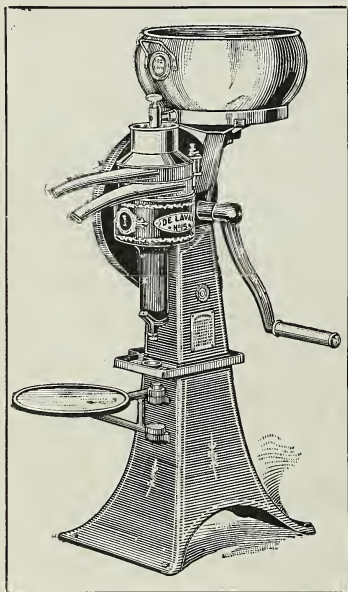
D. H. BURRELL & CO., Manfrs., Little Falls, N.Y.

If you saw it in THE STUDENT, tell the Advertiser so.

What Makes a Cream Separator Good or Bad?

It takes something besides cast iron, red paint and hot air to make a separator that will skim milk clean twice a day 365 days in the year for 15 or 20 years.

If some of the farmers who are thinking of buying a cream separator this season and have been half persuaded by extravagant advertising to "save one-third the cost" by buying a machine of the "Just-as-good-as-the-DE LAVAL" or the "mail order" kind, could only listen to the experience of a few of the thousands of the users of such machines who have traded them in for DE LAVALS during the past year, they would be forcibly reminded of the old adage which runs "Save at the spout and waste at the bung-hole."



Any competent separator mechanic with a knowledge of materials and high-class separator construction will tell you that the marvel is, not that "mail order" machines are sold so cheaply, but that they succeed in getting the price they do.

High-grade separators cannot be manufactured like harvesters, plows and other farm machinery. A properly built separator is almost as delicate and exacting in its construction and measurements as a watch.

DE LAVAL machines are constructed in the best equipped cream separator factory in the world by skilled workmen. The very highest grade of material we can get is used in all wear-

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